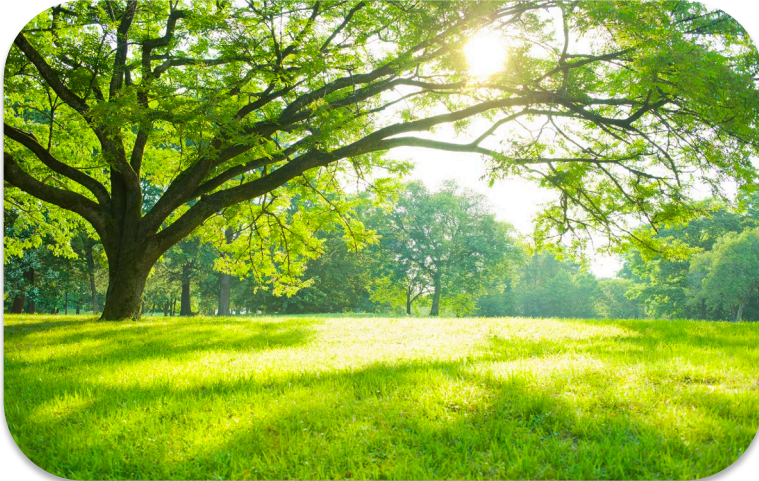


Finchwood Park – Parcel 6

5287-TT-XX-XX-RP-AR-91773



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Vistry Thames Valley

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Document status

Document status					
Version	Purpose of document	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date
P01	For Construction	E. Preston	D. Cox	D. Cox	29 June 2026

Approval for issue		
David Cox		29 June 2026

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Glossary/Abbreviations

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
ACoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works – A competent and suitably qualified arboriculturist who is responsible for overseeing construction activities that may conflict with retained arboricultural features at the site and who is appointed to provide advice for any arboricultural issues which may arise during the construction phase.
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Evaluation of the direct and indirect impacts of a proposed design on the Arboricultural features of a defined Site area. Includes recommendations of mitigation measures where necessary.
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement – A document which outlines how operations during the construction phase of a development can be carried out with minimal risk of adverse impacts to retained arboricultural features on the site. The requirements for the report are outlined in Section 6.1 of the BS5837:2012.
BS3998:2010	British Standards Publication on Tree Work Recommendations.
BS5837:2012	British Standards Publication on Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
BS8545:2014	British Standards Publication on Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape.
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
Conservation Area	An area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. This includes the protection of trees located within this designated area.
Group	Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (companion shelter), visually (avenue) or culturally (parkland), in respect of each of the three subcategories, as stated in Section 4.4.2 of the BS5837:2012.
Hedgerow	A rough or mixed hedge of wild shrubs and occasional trees, typically bordering a road or field.
Notable Tree	Tree with a large girth for its species but lacks in veteran tree features.
RPA	Root Protection Area – A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Calculations to determine the RPA are set out in Section 4.6 of the BS5837:2012.

Stem	Principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches (Section 3.9 of the BS5837:2012).
TCP	Tree Constraints Plan – Sometimes referred to as a Tree Survey Plan. A requirement of the BS5837:2012 which shows all of the arboricultural features of the site on a spatial plan and includes the reference number, crown spreads and retention categories.
TPF	Tree Protection Fencing.
TPO	Tree Preservation Order - A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the: cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. Cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.
TRPP	Tree Removal and Protection Plan – A requirement of the BS5837:2012 which clearly identifies trees for retention and tree for removal on a plan. The plan shows how retained trees will be protected during the construction phase of a development. As per section 5.5 of the BS5837:2012, the plan must show the layout plan, all hard surfacing and other structures located within the RPA, the precise location of protective fencing, ground protection measures and temporary access routes. Usually accompanies the AMS.
TSS	Tree Survey Schedule – A list of all the site data collected for all of the trees and groups of trees. It should include the requirements listed in Section 4.4.2.5 of the BS5837:2012.
Woodland	In its simplest form, a woodland is land covered with trees. They often lack the homogenous nature required for the tree group categorisation and can comprise of distinct layers. With both an understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants, and an overstory of trees forming the upper canopy.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of Vistry Thames Valley in respect of the proposed development at Finchwood Park, Parcel 6, Finchampstead, Arborfield Green, Berkshire, England, RG40 4PY.
- 1.2 A tree survey of the application area was carried out by Tetra Tech in October 2024 in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012. The details recorded during the survey can be seen in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B and displayed spatially on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix C.
- 1.3 The local planning authority, Wokingham Borough Council, requires an AMS to discharge planning condition 19 of the approved planning application.
- 1.4 The condition states: “a) No development or other operation shall commence on site until a scheme which provides for the retention and protection of trees, shrubs and hedges growing on or adjacent the site in accordance with BS5837: 2012 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority (the Approved Scheme); the tree protection measures approved shall be implemented in complete accordance with the Approved Scheme for the duration of the development (including, unless otherwise provided by the Approved Scheme) demolition, all site preparation work, tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery.

b) No development (including any tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery) shall commence until the local planning authority has been provided (by way of a written notice) with a period of no less than 7 working days to inspect the implementation of the measures identified in the Approved Scheme on-site.

c) No excavations for services, storage of materials or machinery, parking of vehicles, deposit or excavation of soil or rubble, lighting of fires or disposal of liquids shall take place within an area designated as being fenced off or otherwise protected in the Approved Scheme.

d) The fencing or other works which are part of the Approved Scheme shall not be moved or removed, temporarily or otherwise, until all works including external works have been completed and all equipment, machinery and surplus materials removed from the site, unless the prior approval of the local planning authority has first been sought and obtained.”

- 1.5 This report has also been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'(BS5837:2012).¹
- 1.6 The purpose of this report is to:
- Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.
 - Provide a Tree Removal and Protection Plan to detail the proposed protective measures to be taken in respect of the trees to be retained during development of the site and to identify the trees that are to be removed.
- 1.7 The Tree Removal and Protection Plan included in Appendix D identifies the following:
- Trees to be retained
 - Alignment and design of protective fencing
 - Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees
- 1.8 This report describes the arboricultural protection measures required as part of the approved Development, to ensure retained trees are not damaged during the construction process. It provides details on the arboricultural protection measures that will need to be implemented during construction.
- 1.9 This is a dynamic document intended as a reference point for all site operatives, so a copy will remain with the Site Manager for the duration of the development. The AMS may need to be revised to accommodate alterations to construction methodologies discovered during on site implementation and/or as alterations are required during the detailed design phase as planning matters become approved.
- 1.10 Negligence in following the protection measures detailed within this report may result in irreversible damage to the structural and/or physiological condition of retained trees at the site. Retained trees are afforded protection by planning law, so irresponsible and avoidable tree damage that occurs during the construction phase may result in a stop notice or further prosecution by the local planning authority.

¹ British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. 2012.

2.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

General

- 2.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared to support the ongoing health and vitality of trees to be retained through the proposed construction phase through to completion of the development of the site.
- 2.2 The methodologies, practices and recommendations contained within this AMS follow relevant guidance contained within BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.
- 2.3 The governing Authority is Wokingham Borough Council who where applicable should be consulted on any matters that relate to trees on the site.
- 2.4 Any variation from the methodologies, practices and recommendations described within this AMS shall be discussed with the appointed supervising Arboricultural Consultant and approved with the governing Authority.

Restrictions within Tree Protection Areas

- No mechanical excavation,
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural supervision;
- No lowering of level for any purpose without arboricultural supervision,
- No storage of plant, equipment or material,
- No vehicular or plant access,
- No fire lighting,
- No handling, discharge or spillage of any chemical substance included cement washings.

Protection Measures – Pre-Construction works

Reporting, Site Monitoring and Supervision

- 2.5 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.
- 2.6 On-site arboricultural supervision is available throughout the scheme over and above the agreed Arboricultural Site Supervision Methodology. Should it be deemed necessary the Site Manager and/or a representative from the Council's Tree Team can request arboricultural site supervision at any time during the works.

- 2.7 Supervision will require the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant to be present throughout the task. If in the case that the task is likely to take an extended amount of time, then photographic evidence at key stages may be acceptable and/or telephone contact between the Site Manager and Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree Removal and Facilitation Pruning

- 2.8 A pruning specification is included in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Pruning specification

Recommendation	Specification	Feature Number/s
Crown lifting/raising	Remove the lowest branches of the crown to provide 3m of clearance above ground level to facilitate the correct positioning and erection of the Tree Protective Fencing and construction working room as specified.	T343-T346, T602

- 2.9 Additional requirements for tree work that are not detailed in this report shall be discussed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and/or a Tree Officer from the Council prior to its undertaking. No tree works outside of any planning permission granted can take place without prior permission from Wokingham Borough Council being granted.
- 2.10 Prior to beginning any tree work operations, the method of disposal, utilisation, or retention of arisings will be agreed upon. Unless other disposal options are impracticable or, as in the case of Ash Dieback, the material is infected by a disease or pest for which industry sanitation guidance is required, arising will not be burned.
- 2.11 Pruning should also be avoided during or immediately following a drought.
- 2.12 All works that require vegetation disturbance may also be subject to prior nesting bird assessments to prevent a breach of wildlife legislation (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended). Where works are proposed between March and September, inclusive, a nesting bird check will be required (no longer than 48 hours prior to works) by a suitably qualified Ecologist) to determine if breeding birds are present, and if mitigation measures (to include buffer zones until young have fledged) are required.
- 2.13 All proposed tree works should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 '*Tree Works Recommendations*'. It is recommended that a contractor approved by the Arboricultural Association² is appointed to carry out any trees works on-site.

² www.trees.org.uk

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 2.14 The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is defined by the protection fence line as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D).
- 2.15 The tree protection fence shall be erected prior to construction works commencing on site and shall remain in place until after all construction activities have been completed and then only with the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant.
- 2.16 This CEZ shall not be disturbed, and the protective fencing shall not be moved or taken down at any time. Any required changes to the CEZ that deviate from the approved plans shall be agreed with the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant and/or the Local Authority Tree Officer.
- 2.17 Within the CEZ there must be **no** mechanical digging or scraping, **no** alteration to existing ground levels including soil stripping, **no** earthworks, **no** handling or discharge of any chemical substance, concrete washings or of any fuels.
- 2.18 Vehicular or pedestrian access and the storage of any materials is prohibited within the CEZ.
- 2.19 **No** materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree and **no** fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 2.20 The tree protection fence shall be erected as shown in the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D).
- 2.21 The fence line shown is the minimum required, and the length of the fence shall be extended or adjusted on site as agreed with the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant to ensure satisfactory protection of all retained trees and RPAs.
- 2.22 Where proposed (permanent) construction site-hoarding provides the same level of protection to the retained trees and RPAs as the proposed tree protection fence, subject to agreement with the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant, the hoarding may serve as the tree protection fence. Notwithstanding, depending on the form and alignment of the construction site-hoarding it may be necessary to provide additional tree protection fencing to ensure adequate protection of retained trees and RPAs as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D).
- 2.23 Where the site hoarding crosses within the root protection area it shall be secured in place by dead weight system only with additional bracing as required with no intrusions into the ground so as not to disturb the ground.
- 2.24 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the appointed project Arboricultural Consultant and/or LPA Tree Officer, the fencing system to be utilised shall be in accordance with Appendix E and compliant with BS5837:2012.

- 2.25 For example, 2m tall, welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using the minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be a minimum of 1m and uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured by ground pins (Appendix E).
- 2.26 Once the protective barriers are in place, they must remain in situ throughout the course of the development until the completion of construction, other than to facilitate agreed tree removal.
- 2.27 Copies of the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D) shall be placed in the site office for reference by all site staff.
- 2.28 Signs detailing the purpose of the protective barrier shall be attached to the barriers at 10m intervals. Signs must be replaced as necessary should they be removed or become illegible.
- 2.29 Following erection of the protective barriers and prior to commencement of the development it is recommended that an inspection of the site, by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant, is arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Removal and Protection Plan and any relevant conditions that may be attached to a grant of planning consent for the development have been met.

Site Compounds and Material Stores

- 2.30 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. The storage and mixing of chemicals and materials such as concrete can have a damaging effect on tree health if precautions are not taken.
- 2.31 To prevent harm occurring to trees provision for materials storage, site offices, deliveries and other related activities shall be located outside of the RPAs of all arboricultural features to be retained.

Protection Measures – During Construction Works

Level build-up within the RPAs

- 2.32 The areas of the approved development where level build up is required within the RPAs falls within the RPAs of T348. The percentages of incursions within the peripheries of the RPAs are very small.

- 2.33 Given the small percentage of incursions at the peripheries of this RPA, a large proportion of the rooting environment will remain unaltered, and no tree-friendly construction methodologies are required.
- 2.34 The arboricultural construction controls for the level build-ups are as follows:
1. No works will commence until the tree protection fencing is installed as per the TPP in Appendix D.
 2. A no excavation principle will be followed throughout. No excavation, trenching or soil stripping will occur within the RPAs.
 3. Retain all existing vegetation and ground cover where feasible. Tall herbaceous growth can be lightly cut back using hand tools only. Do not rotovate, scalp or mechanically disturb the soil surface.
 4. No heavy machinery will operate directly within the RPA. Works will be completed with the plant always sighted away from the tree and outside of the RPAs.
 5. Materials for the level build-up will not be stored within the CEZ at any time.
 6. No stakes, pins, edge restraints, or fixings shall penetrate the soil within RPAs unless specifically approved prior to commencement.
- 2.35 Once all works within RPAs have been completed a report documenting the works shall be produced and issued to the client and LPA.

No dig construction - Cellular Confinement System

- 2.36 A no-dig, above-ground cellular confinement system will be required within the RPA(s) of T343/344 and T601/602. The cellular confinement system should be designed by an engineer to specify the most appropriate product in relation to existing ground levels, anticipated load, and type of permeable surface with suitable edging.
- 2.37 The principal rules of the no-dig construction are as follows:
- Roots must not be severed, cut, or broken.
 - Original ground levels must not be altered.
 - Soils must not be compacted.
 - Oxygen and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface.
- 2.38 The no-dig system is to be installed as illustrated with a green striped hatch on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan included in Appendix D. The location of the no-dig system must be agreed with the local planning authority before the construction phase begins.

- 2.39 The location of the no-dig system will not be altered or removed without prior consultation with the project Arboricultural Consultant, who must also be present during installation to ensure that no unnecessary damage occurs to the roots or soil volume of the retained trees.
- 2.40 The following methodology should be used as a guideline:
1. Under arboricultural supervision, remove the upper surface layer (vegetative layer e.g., turf). The depth of the excavation will be determined by the Project Arboricultural Consultant. Any roots with a diameter greater than 25mm encountered, shall be left in situ.
 2. Any holes or depressions shall be filled with clean angular stone and sharp sand. Do not level off high spots or compact the soil through rolling.
 3. Immediately after an even ground level has been prepared, a geo textile membrane will be laid. The geo-textile membrane sheets should overlap by a minimum of 300mm. The sub-base will be laid to a depth and specification prescribed by the Structural Engineer.
 4. Lay out the collapsed cellular confinement system on-top of the membrane. Use a J pin (usually supplied) into the centre cell at the end of the panel and secure into the ground.
 5. Pull the cellular confinement sheet out to its full length and secure its length with another J pin. Measure its width to 2.56m and secure in each of the corners with the J pins. Use 10 pins per panel to create a panel measuring 8.1m x 2.56m. Each cell must be fully extended and under tension.
 6. Staple adjacent panels together at each cell (200mm: 5 staples. 150mm: 4 staples. 100mm: 3 staples. 75mm: 3 staples).
 7. If a curved path or shape is required, this should be cut when the cellular confinement panel is pinned out to 8.1 x 2.56m, ensuring complete cells remain. Do not try to curve or bend the panels into place.
 8. Infill the cells with clean angular stone as specified by Geosynthetics. The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm. Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines for tree root protection.
 9. Infill the cells with the clean angular stone, working towards the tree and using the infilled panels as a platform – working from one end to the other. Minimum 25mm overfill of clean angular stone when used in conjunction with a hard surface. No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction.
 10. Encourage settlement of the stone with the use of a light roller or with 2-3 passes of the construction plant used for installation.

11. Where edging is required for footpath and light structures, the edge will comprise treated timber boards pegged every 500mm with a wooden peg on the outside. The top of the peg will be flush with the top of the board.
12. All finishing surfaces in RPAs must be porous. Surfaces can include porous block paving, porous asphalt, loose gravel, grass, and gravel retention systems (e.g., Golpla), resin bound gravel, concrete and Astro turf. Finishing surfaces will be hand laid to avoid heavy machinery compacting the cellular system.

Installation of New Cycleways/ Footpaths within RPAs

- 2.41 Where proposed cycleways/ footpaths pass through trees RPAs, construction should be undertaken using a “No dig” methodology. The Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D) shows the minimum extent of “No dig” surfacing required, to limit impact to the tree’s rooting system, with a Yellow “cross” hatch. This is based on the BS5837(2012) derived RPAs.
- 2.42 This will also act as ground protection for the parts of the RPAs that are outside the protective barriers and will need to be installed before any other construction activity occurs on site.
- 2.43 The use of cellular confinement system is suggested in BS5837(2012) as one appropriate way to achieve hard surfacing over tree roots, and the following guidance is based on this principle as well as Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 – Cellular Confinement Systems³. However, before implementation, the following specifications and guidance will need to be reviewed by an engineering specialist to ensure that the final construction is appropriate from an engineering viewpoint and suitable for the purpose intended.

Installation

- 2.44 Any required changes in topography will be accomplished by raising levels rather than lowering, reducing the likelihood of significant root disturbance. To attain a flat surface, it may be necessary to remove the top layer of vegetation by no more than 50mm. If any additional excavation of ground level is required, it shall be assessed by the project Arboricultural Consultant and possibly the Councils’ Tree Officer.
- 2.45 In the unlikely event that roots are encountered, those smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using a sharp and clean cutting tool such as secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm should only be cut having first consulted the project Arborist and/or the Local Tree Officer as the roots may be essential to the tree’s health and stability.

Sub-base and final wearing courses

³ https://www.trees.org.uk/Trees.org.uk/media/Trees.org.uk/Misc%20images/Bookshop/AA_GuidanceNote12_CellularConfinementSystems-Web.pdf

- 2.46 Once a level surface has been formed, the cellular load spreading confinement system can be installed on top of a geotextile membrane that has been laid on top of the ground surface. The infill shall be crushed stone (typically 20-40mm, clean angular stone), with no fines. This is to ensure that moisture is allowed to penetrate the surface as well as to facilitate gaseous exchange.
- 2.47 During the construction phase a temporary wearing course of tarmac and or aggregate, separated by a geotextile membrane is likely to be the most appropriate way of providing a suitable ground protection/working surface. At the final stages of the project, the temporary wearing course shall be removed, and the final surfacing will be installed.
- 2.48 Suitable wearing courses include bonded gravel, paving slabs, washed gravel or block pavers set on a sand base, this is not an exhaustive list, other surfacing may be suitable but consultation with the project arboriculturist is recommended before implementation.

Edge retention

- 2.49 The use of non-invasive ground contact structures including proprietary edging, gabions, wooden boards or railway sleepers is suggested in BS 5837(2012) as effective edge supports in RPAs secured by metal rods, track or road pins or wooden pegs. This or a similar approach shall be used to minimise any adverse risk of impact on trees. No trench type foundation shall be used without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist and/or the Local Authority Tree Officer.

Detailed specifications

- 2.50 Final drawings shall be prepared by the project engineer and based on manufacturers specifications for special surfacing. These plans could be secured by way of a suitably worded planning condition and approved by the Council before any construction activity occurs on-site.

Dust Management

- 2.51 On particularly hot, dry weather conditions the dust created from the demolition of built structures can cover tree canopies and subsequently cause indirect damage to trees by reducing transpiration through the leaves and their ability to photosynthesise.
- 2.52 Water suppression systems will be installed either on the ground or upon the scaffold structures to control dust release at the source to avoid dust settling on leaves.

Protection Measures – Post-Construction Works

Removal of Tree Protection Fencing

- 2.53 Protective barriers will be removed once all external main construction works have been completed to allow the completion of hard and soft landscaping. Barriers shall be removed carefully to ensure no damage to retained trees occurs.

Hard and Soft Landscaping

- 2.54 Hard landscaping works that have the potential to cause physical damage to retained trees, compaction of the soil or severance of tree roots shall not occur within the CEZ, unless under supervision of the Project Arboriculturist. Any hard landscaping works taking place within the RPAs should be completed in accordance with this AMS following advice from the Project Arboriculturist.
- 2.55 No unsupervised works or storage of hard landscaping construction materials shall occur within the CEZ.
- 2.56 Minor surface reconfigurations including installation of boundary fencing and seeding/turfing are unlikely to have a negative effect on retained trees. However, to ensure foreseeable damage does not occur, hand-dig only methods will be adopted when working with the RPA of retained trees. No heavy machinery to cultivate the ground will be used in the RPAs.
- 2.57 Care will be taken to ensure the ground level within the RPAs is not altered by landscaping activities. Backfilling should not raise the ground level, nor should raised soil levels encounter the stem of retained trees that have previously been exposed to air.
- 2.58 The guidance of the BS8545:2014 will be followed in relation to the aftercare of the trees to be planted. This will include amongst general irrigation and formative pruning:
- A formal assessment of young tree health and development should be carried out annually.
 - This assessment should include foliar appearance (i.e., lack of leaf chlorosis and/or necrosis), leaf size and leaf canopy density, extension growth and incremental girth development.
 - Continual assessment on an ad hoc basis should be carried out throughout the year, to inform maintenance requirements.

Handover and Close Out

- 2.59 A tree safety assessment will be required prior to handing over the site to the client for final site use to ensure all retained trees are in good condition and any potential hazards are mitigated sufficiently. All retained trees should positively contribute to the new development and should be included as part of a management plan to ensure the long-term safety of site users.
- 2.60 This BS5837:2012 survey is not a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of the trees on or adjacent to the site; and therefore, it is recommended that detailed tree inspections are undertaken on a regular basis with the express purpose of complying with the landowner's duty of care to satisfy health and safety requirements.

Appendix A Tree Characteristics Recorded During Survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)			
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (<i>italic lettering</i>).			
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.			
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown			
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837:2012			
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.			
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.			
Life Stage	Expressed as:-	Y (Young)	OM (Over-mature)	
		SM (Semi-mature)	V (Veteran)	
		EM (Early mature)	D (Dead)	
		M (Mature)		
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-			Good Fair Poor Dead
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).			

Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)	
Tree Quality Assessment Value: Category	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	A (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) B (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) C (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) U* (Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years)
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.	
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	1 (Trees with mainly <i>arboricultural</i> value) 2 (Trees with mainly <i>landscape</i> value) 3 (Trees with mainly <i>cultural / conservation</i> value)

Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Finchwood Park
 Project Schedule Ref: JSL5287_750
 Drawing Reference: JSL5287_700
 Survey date: 24/10/2024

Surveyor: Ross Carthew
 Status: For Planning
 Revision: -
 Notes: Resurvey/Update.
 Tree numbers sit within wider site survey and do not start at T1.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T34	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14	5	4	4	7	78	550	1	4	3.5 (SE)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted, growing adjacent ditch.	40+	A2
T35	Malus sylvestris - Wild Apple	8	3	4	2.5	3	30	200 200	2	2	1.5 (NE)	M	Poor	Stem wounds are present, included main stem union, fungal fruiting bodies noted on crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted.	10+	C2
T45	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	4	6	5	6	86	500	1	4	4 (SW)	EM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T46	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	7	6	7	9	163	820	1	1	1 (S)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, good open-grown specimen.	40+	A1
T47	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	9	7	10	8	226	1150	1	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, previous branch failures noted, restricted inspection due to ivy, good specimen, locally notable.	40+	A3
T52	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5	5	4	5	71	600	1	3	3 (SW)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T53	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	9	1	2	2	2	9	140	1	2	2 (S)	Y	Poor	Growing in field boundary vegetation, height / form potential hindered by suppression from large oak.	10+	C2
T54	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	9	1	2	2	1	7	140	1	2	2 (S)	Y	Poor	Growing in field boundary vegetation, height / form potential hindered by suppression from large oak.	10+	C2
T55	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14	5	5.5	7	6	107	400	1	2	2 (SE)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T56	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	4	4	5	6	69	500	1	6	6 (S)	EM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T57	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	2	2	2	2	13	150	1	2	2 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T58	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	15	1	1	1	1	3	150	1	3	3 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T59	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	16	1	1	1	1	3	170	1	3	3 (W)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T60	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	4	6	5	4	71	500	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T61	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	15	1	1	1	1	3	160	1	3	3 (S)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T62	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	15	1	1	1	1	3	160	1	1	1 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T63	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	11	3	7	8	6	110	550	1	3	3 (SE)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation, utility pruned.	20+	B2
T64	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	4	4	4	3	44	300	1	2	2 (SE)	SM	Good	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T65	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	3	4.5	5	2.5	44	300	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Good	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T66	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5	7	7	6	123	600	1	2	2 (SE)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T67	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	6	0	2	2	2	6	150	1	1	1 (S)	Y	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, heavily suppressed crown, not plotted on land survey plan, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T68	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	6	0	2	2	2	6	150	1	1	1 (SE)	Y	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, heavily suppressed crown, not plotted on land survey plan, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T69	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	2	1	2	2	9	200	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T70	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	2	1	2	2	9	220	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T71	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	15	1	1	1	1	3	230	1	2	1.5 (SE)	SM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T72	Acer campestre - Field Maple	9	2	2	1	2	9	150 230	2	1	1 (S)	SM	Fair	Included main stem union, pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T73	Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar	16	1	1	1	1	3	230	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T74	Acer campestre - Field Maple	5	1	1	0.5	1	2	110	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T75	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	11	4	4	6	6	75	500	1	2	2 (S)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T100	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	10	10	5	7	188	750	1	3	3 (E)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, larger than woodland trees surrounding it.	40+	A2
T342	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	8	3.5	3.5	3.5	5	47	100	7	2	1.5 (N)	EM	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan, multi-stemmed with multiple leaders in crown, fusion and friction wood between stems, dense crown, good vitality, crossing branches.	10+	C2
T343	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	23	9.5	4.5	9.5	9.5	209	400 330 350 300 330	5	3	3.0 (S)	M	Good	Multi-stemmed from 0.5 m upwards, likely aged coppice stand, occluded unions between basal stems, lateral support between leaders, dense crown, exposed structural roots along ditch, habitat value, prominent landscape amenity.	40+	A2
T344	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	20	6.5	3.5	8.5	5.5	110	250	6	3	3.0 (S)	M	Fair	Exposed structural roots along ditch, habitat value, multiple stems, likely age coppice stand, occluded unions between stems, lateral support amongst leaders, minor deadwood in lower crown, minor ivy clad middle stem, group value, epicormic growth throughout crown, possible sign of ash die back.	20+	B2
T345	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15.5	6	4	5.5	0.5	47	350 180	2	0	0.0 (S)	EM	Poor	Major previous stem failure and scaffold limb failures, remaining crown has asymmetric form, with reduced scaffold limb structure, heavy end weights with reduced lateral support, consider limb reduction.	10+	C2
T346	Acer campestre - Field Maple	6	2	1.5	3.5	4.5	22	220	1	2	2 (E)	EM	Fair	Suppressed crown form with biased east, basal stem decay, small statured.	10+	C2
T347	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	19	8	4	9.5	8.5	170	390 390 160 240 210	5	2	2.0 (N)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed, likely aged coppice stand, eastern stems stray outwards, giving overall crown biased the east, previous basal compression forks have responded with adaptive growth, group value.	20+	B2
T348	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	4.5	4.5	8.5	5	95	760	1	0	0.0 (SW)	M	Fair	Moderate deadwood in upper crown, reduced scaffold limb structure in upper crown, tree appears to be retrenching, epicormic growth around lower stem.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T349	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	19	9.5	3.5	5	3.5	87	390	1	10	10 (S)	EM	Good	Basal stem off kilter and corrected from 1.5 m upwards, strong apical growth diverging into a decurrent crown form, relatively narrow crown, previous failures of lower limbs noted.	10+	C2
T350	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	4.5	1.5	9.5	6	73	250 280 260	3	0	0.0 (S)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed at ground level, likely aged coppice down, tension forks between basal stems, some leaders bow away to the peripheries.	10+	C2
T351	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	23	4	3.5	8	3.5	68	400 370	2	4	3.5 (S)	EM	Good	Bifurcates at ground level, no included growth noted, codominant crown, self suppressing, minor deadwood in lower crown, group value.	20+	B2
T352	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	4.5	7.5	6.5	2.5	85	290 300	2	3	3 (SE)	EM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, adaptive growth at stem union, dense codominant crowns, pruning wounds to northern stem, decay pockets present, semi-occluded with epicormic growth, limited stature.	10+	C2
T353	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	7.5	2.5	7.5	6	106	320 160 280 280	4	0	0.0 (SE)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, occluded unions between stems, previous compression fork between stem and branch is semi-occluded, minor basal stem wound noted, exposed sapwood, part occluded, dense crown, good vitality, crown biased east.	10+	C2
T354	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	6	7.5	10.5	5	164	860	1	2	2.5 (S)	M	Good	Good scaffold limb structure and crown vitality, wide spreading crown, prominent landscape amenity, minor to moderate deadwood in lower crown.	40+	A2
T355	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	17.5	6	6.5	8.5	8.5	167	200 200 350 350 300	5	3	3 (SE)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed at ground level, likely aged coppice stand, wide spreading crown with multiple leaders, limited minor dieback in lower crown, otherwise good vitality, unable to inspect basal stem unions in detail due to dense vegetation.	20+	B2
T356	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	7	127	760	1	3	3.0 (E)	M	Fair	Ivy clad from 1 m to approximately 12 m, limited inspection of obscured areas, slightly unbalanced decurrent crown form, pruning wounds to lower south crown, good vitality.	20+	B2
T357	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	3.5	8	7.5	4.5	108	320 330 200 280	4	2	2 (SW)	EM	Fair	Clad with a mature ivy from 1.5 m to 10 m, limited inspection of obscured areas, multiple stems at ground level, crown bias to south, off kilter stems with reduced lever arm at peripheries, limited minor dieback, otherwise good crown vitality.	10+	C2
T358	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	14	5	5	4	6.5	82	220 230 220 150	4	2	2.0 (SW)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, adaptive growth between previous compression forks, exposed to buttress roots, reduced crown density, peripheral dieback present in places.	10+	C2
T359	Acer campestre - Field Maple	13	3.5	4.5	6	3.5	60	140	8	6	6 (SW)	EM	Poor	Multiple adjacent stems at ground level, compression forks between stems noted, basal decay and longitudinal stem wounds with internal decay noted, ivy clad stems, limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T360	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	18	220	1	8	8 (E)	SM	Fair	Small statured tree, minor sized deadwood of moderate extent in lower crown.	10+	C2
T361	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	2	3	2.5	2.5	20	190	1	0	0.0 (E)	SM	Fair	Small statured tree, stem off kilter, fusion wood between branch and lower stem, minor sized deadwood of moderate extent in lower crown.	10+	C2
T362	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	4.5	5.5	7	7	110	650	1	2	1.5 (S)	M	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan, old epicormic growth around lower stem, major previous limb failure at lower stem, deadwood stub remains, part occluded, reasonably well-balanced decurrent crown form, good crown vitality.	40+	A2
T363	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	2	2.5	2.5	7	34	160 160 170 120	4	5	5 (W)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, basal decay pockets noted, heavily ivy clad stems, relatively narrow upper crowns, aesthetically poor form, likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2
T364	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	25	150 150 200	3	5	5 (W)	OM	Poor	Multiple stems at ground level, extensive basal decay and longitudinal decay columns, heavily ivy clad stems, with relatively sparse upper crowns remaining.	<10	U
T365	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	3	3	4.5	5	45	120 160 100 130	4	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, extensive basal decay on easternmost stem, decay pockets on remaining stems, ivy clad stems, dieback of easternmost leader, remaining crown biased to the west, limited amenity.	10+	C3
T366	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	5	2.5	3	5	47	100 180 220	3	5	5 (W)	OM	Poor	Bifurcates at ground level, included growth between gnarled stems, longitudinal decay columns noted, ivy clad stems, crown biased to the north, dieback in southern crown, limited amenity and useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2
T367	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	21	4	7	8.5	6.5	130	660	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Previous major limb failure has left crown with bias to the south, minor to moderate deadwood in lower crown, high landscape amenity.	40+	A2
T368	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	4.5	4.5	2	6	57	500	1	2	1.5 (E)	EM	Good	Strong apical stem growth diverges into balance decurrent crown form, good crown vitality, moderate deadwood in lower west crown.	20+	B2
T369	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	1	2.5	4	2	16	140	1	3	3.0 (S)	SM	Fair	Stem off kilter, fusion wood between lower stem and branch, relatively narrow crown, minor deadwood, moderate extent in lower crown, limited stature.	10+	C2
T569	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8	3	2	2	3	20	310	1	1	0.5 (NW)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2
T570	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	5	4	5	4	64	500	1	8	8 (S)	EM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T593	Acer campestre - Field Maple	9	1	2	2	2	9	200	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Poor	Heavily suppressed crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing out of ditch bank.	10+	C2
T594	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	5	7	4	4	75	200	8	1	0.5 (NW)	M	Fair	Crossing branches in crown, fused limb/branches, general poor form to tree, multi stemmed specimen at 0.5m.	10+	C2
T595	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	4	7	5	3	69	380	1	2	2 (E)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown.	20+	B2
T596	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	6	8	7	4	121	300	6	3	2.5 (N)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, large multi stemmed specimen, eastern most stem has failed and is laying in situ.	20+	B2
T597	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	5	7	6	3	85	180	6	1	0.5 (E)	EM	Poor	Major stem cavity, deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, general poor form to tree.	10+	C2
T598	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	8	3	3	3	3	28	180 180 180	3	2	2 (SE)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, crossing branches in crown, previous branch failures noted.	10+	C2
T600	Ulmus sp. - Elm	6	0.5	1.5	3	1	6	150	1	1	0.5 (S)	SM	Dead	Dead.	<10	U
T601	Sorbus torminalis - Wild Service Tree	10	4	3	3	3	33	330 300 300	3	4	3.5 (N)	M	Fair	The tree has a moderate basal cavity, restricted inspection due to ivy, uncommon native tree.	20+	B1
T602	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	6	7	5	7	123	550	1	5	5 (E)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	40+	A1
T603	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18	5	5	5	6	86	550	1	2	2 (E)	M	Poor	Bifurcated stem formed at 1.5 metres, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, general poor form to tree, severely included union at 1.5m with pronounced 'ears'.	10+	C2
T604	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	1	1.5	1	2	6	350	1	0	0.0 (E)	EM	Dead	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, dead tree, some failed limbs laying in situ.	<10	U
T605	Salix caprea - Goat Willow	12	4	8	3	6	85	330 310 200 180	4	2	2 (NW)	M	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, decayed subsiding limb.	10+	C2
T606	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	6	7	5	5	102	340 340 260	3	4	4 (NW)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, growing off ditch bank.	20+	B2
T607	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	5	4	4	4	57	340	1	3	3.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	20+	B2

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T608	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8	1	2	2	1.5	8	250	1	1	0.5 (W)	SM	Good	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T609	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8	2	1	1	1.5	6	200	1	3	3 (SW)	SM	Fair	The tree has a minor basal cavity, pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T610	Acer campestre - Field Maple	10	3	3	1.5	2.5	19	200 160	2	2	2.0 (SE)	SM	Poor	Included main stem union, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, crossing branches in crown, fused limb/branches, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T611	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	9	4	2	3	1.5	21	250	1	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, crossing branches in crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation.	10+	C2
T612	Acer campestre - Field Maple	10	0.5	3	6	3	25	130	6	1	1.0 (W)	EM	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, multi stemmed specimen.	10+	C2
T613	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	4	5	6	7	92	600	1	3	3 (SW)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted, restricted inspection due to ivy.	40+	A2
T614	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	5	5	5	6	86	600 150	2	3	3 (SE)	M	Fair	Bifurcated stem formed at 3.0 metres, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2
T615	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	11	3	3	3	3	28	600	1	3	3.0 (E)	M	Dead	Deadwood in the crown of major extent, recommend crown is deadwooded, dead oak, reduce to safe proportions and retain remainder as habitat.	<10	U
T616	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	5	4.5	2	2	30	200	1	6	6 (N)	SM	Good	Young tree at woodland edge, bifurcates at approximately 4 m, limited stature.	10+	C2
T617	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	21	6	7	5	5.5	107	230 260	2	6	6.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, compression fork with included growth, crown bias to north, young tree at woodland edge, group value as part of woodland but limited individual value.	10+	C2
T618	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	16	3	2	2	2	16	220 230 180	3	3	2.5 (N)	M	Fair	Situated at woodland edge, multiple stems, arising from compression forks, crown lacks central leader, pruning wounds to lower north crown, deadwood in middle crown, limited stature.	10+	C2
T619	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	17	7.5	7	1.5	6	85	250 120 130	3	6	6.0 (NE)	EM	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan, located at woodland edge, main stem off kilter with crown bias to north, group value.	10+	C2

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T620	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	23	5	7	7	7	132	300 310 320	3	6	6 (N)	EM	Fair	Tree at woodland edge with prominent height, trifurcates at ground level, limited inspection of basal unions due to access, but compensatory growth apparent between northern stems, good crown vitality, lacks central leader.	20+	B2
T621	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5	5	2	6	63	280	1	5	5.0 (NW)	SM	Fair	Young tree at woodland edge, one of the larger peripheral trees, group value is higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T622	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	4.5	2	4	5.5	48	240	1	8	8 (NW)	SM	Good	Young tree at woodland edge, stem slightly off kilter, crown suppressed east, good vitality, group value higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T623	Salix cinerea - Grey Willow	18	7	6	0	2.5	26	220	1	3	2.5 (N)	EM	Poor	Stem has partially failed to the north, now resting on bank of ditch.	10+	C2
T624	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5.5	5.5	3	5.5	73	260	1	6	6.0 (N)	SM	Good	Young tree established at woodland edge, group value higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T625	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	7	5	3	4	66	240 200	2	5	5.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Young tree established at woodland edge, bifurcates at 1.5 m, compression fork with compensatory growth at union, minor deadwood in western crown.	10+	C2
T626	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	5	2.5	4	5.5	56	250 180	2	7	7 (NW)	SM	Fair	Young tree established that woodland edge, bifurcates at .5 m, compression fork, multiple leaders in crown, minor deadwood in lower crown.	10+	C2
T627	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5.5	4.5	3.5	4	59	380	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	More mature tree at woodland edge, basal stem slightly off kilter, corrected in crown, slight crown bias to north, otherwise good form, minor deadwood in lower crown.	20+	B2
T628	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18.5	6	6	2.5	6	80	300 200 130 200	4	3	3 (E)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, no included growth unions noted, good crown vitality, deadwood in lower south crown, lacks central leader, moderate group and individual value.	20+	B2
T629	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5	4	4.5	4.5	64	210 210 110	3	3	3.0 (E)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, crown lacks central leader, major open basal wound with extensive internal decay, failure of basal stem possible, deadwood limbs in crown.	<10	U
T630	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	7.5	5	5.5	7.5	128	330 290 180	3	3	2.5 (E)	EM	Fair	Tree at edge of woodland border, bifurcates at ground level, included growth not noted, crown lacks central leader, good vitality, pruning wounds to lower east crown, sparse crown with deadwood, possible ash die back.	10+	C2
T631	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	5	5.5	1	4	41	100 140	2	0	0.0 (E)	SM	Poor	Not plotted on land survey plan, large open wound at basal stem, extensive internal decay present, basal stem fracture a possibility.	<10	U

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*T677	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	20	9	9	9	9	254	500	1	10	10 (W)	M	Good	Large off site tree, unable to access stem.	10+	C2
T678	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	0	1	6	1	5	200	1	10	10 (S)	SM	Poor	Heavy lean over road, remove.	<10	U
T679	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	1	1	1	1	3	300	1	0	0 (S)	SM	Dead	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T680	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	4	4	3	4	44	400	1	2	2 (W)	SM	Good	Well established tree, good potential for further growth.	10+	C1
T681	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	5	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	1	1 (W)	SM	Good	Off site on other side of ditch and boundary line.	20+	B2
T682	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	6	6	6	6	113	500	1	5	5 (N)	M	Fair	Off site on other side of ditch and boundary line, sparse canopy, significant dieback.	10+	C2
T695	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	1	2	5	4	21	500	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Fair	One sided canopy, ivy growth.	10+	C1
T696	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	2	4	4	1	24	500	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Fair	Poorly formed canopy, low amenity value, ivy growth.	10+	C1
T697	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	2	2	4	2	19	500	1	0	0 (S)	EM	Poor	Heavy ivy growth, poor form, limited useful life expectancy, remove.	<10	U
T698	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	6	4	6	5	86	500	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	Growing adjacent tree, asymmetrical form, ivy growth.	20+	B2
T699	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	6	6	6	2	75	700	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Good	Growing on end of group, asymmetrical form, ivy growth.	20+	B2
T700	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	4	4	4	4	50	400	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Good	Private tree, sparse canopy, other side of 1m deep ditch.	10+	C2
T701	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	5	5	7	6	102	430	1	4	3.5 (S)	M	Fair	Ash which bifurcates at 2m, deadwood, ivy and fungi present.	20+	B2
T702	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	6	6	7	6	123	450	1	7	7 (S)	M	Fair	Ash with some ivy and fungi.	20+	B2

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T703	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	10	4	3	4	4	44	350	1	3	3 (W)	SM	Good	Attractive oak which bifurcates at 2.5m, fungi present.	20+	B2
T704	Acer campestre Maple	Field	12	7	6	6	7	133	900	1	3	2.5 (W)	M	Fair	Tree which bifurcates at 2m, stem occlusions, large basal cavity.	40+	A2
T705*	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	6	2	2	2	2	13	140	1	1	1 (E)	Y	Good	Young tree in brambles.	10+	C2
T706	Unidentifiable		10	4	2	3	3	28	300	1	3	2.5 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T707	Acer campestre Maple	Field	10	7	6	6	7	133	380 380	2	3	2.5 (N)	EM	Fair	Tree with north-westerly bias, deadwood and fungi present.	20+	B2
T708	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	7	4	3	3	52	150 150 350 350	4	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Ash with stem cavity, deadwood and fungi present, large central leader has failed at attachment point and is resting in crown.	10+	C2
T709	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn		10	3	3	4	3	33	250 250 250 250	4	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Tree with ivy.	10+	C2
T710	Quercus robur Oak	Pedunculate	12	6	5	7	6	112	500 150 150	3	3	3 (N)	EM	Good	Attractive oak with deadwood, lots of ivy present.	20+	B2
T711	Acer campestre Maple	Field	11	5	5	5	5	79	400 400	2	2	1.5 (N)	EM	Good	Tree which bifurcates at 0.5m.	20+	B2
T712	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	3	3	5	6	52	300	1	5	5 (W)	EM	Good	Tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T713	Acer campestre Maple	Field	12	4	4	4	4	50	480	1	3	2.5 (E)	EM	Good	Tree with some deadwood, fungi present.	20+	B2
T714	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	3	5	3	4	44	300	1	8	8 (N)	SM	Good	Tall ash.	20+	B2
T715	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn		11	3	3	3	3	28	150 300 300	3	1	1 (W)	SM	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	10+	C2
T716	Acer campestre Maple	Field	12	8	6	6	8	154	100 450 500	3	2	2 (W)	M	Good	Prominent attractive tree with 3 stems, lots of ivy, fungi.	40+	A2
T717	Quercus robur Oak	Pedunculate	10	3	3	3	5	38	300	1	3	3 (W)	SM	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	20+	B2

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T718	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	10	3	5	5	3	50	280 350	2	2	2 (E)	SM	Fair	Twin stemmed tree with basal cavity and fungi.	10+	C2
T719	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	4	5	4	4	57	300 400	2	4	4 (E)	EM	Good	Twin stemmed ash.	20+	B2
T720	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	13	3	5	4	6	63	360	1	3	3 (E)	EM	Good	Ash which bifurcates at 4m.	20+	B2
T721	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	10	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	2	2 (N)	SM	Good	Hazel with fungi.	20+	B2
T722	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	12	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	1	1 (E)	EM	Good	Attractive tree with ivy.	20+	B2
T723	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	7	6	6	6	123	850	1	3	3 (S)	M	Good	Attractive tree with deadwood and fungi.	40+	A2
T724	Fraxinus excelsior Ash	Common	12	7	7	7	7	154	120 150 250 300 250	5	1	0.5 (S)	M	Fair	Prominent multi-stemmed tree with stem cavity and occlusions, fungi present.	20+	B2
T725	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn		8	3	3	3	3	28	100 100 250 250	4	2	2 (N)	SM	Good	Hawthorn on edge of group.	10+	C2
T726	Acer campestre Field Maple	Field	7	3	1	2	2	13	150	1	1	0.5 (N)	Y	Good	Young tree.	10+	C2
T728	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn		6	2	2	2	2	13	120 130	2	1	0.5 (W)	Y	Good	Young tree with ivy.	10+	C2
T729*	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn		8	3	2	2	2	16	200	1	2	1.5 (N)	SM	Good	Hawthorn with northerly bias.	10+	C2
T730	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	9	2	2	2	2	13	160	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Good	Young hazel with fungi.	10+	C2
T731*	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	11	2	2	2	2	13	200	1	9	9 (N)	SM	Good	Tall hazel with fungi.	10+	C2
T732	Corylus avellana Hazel	Common	9	3	2	3	2	20	180	1	5	5 (N)	SM	Good	Hazel with fungi.	10+	C2

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T733	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	2	1	1	1	1	3	200	1	1	1 (W)	SM	Poor	Dead tree, falling west.	<10	U
T743	Crataegus monogyna	Common Hawthorn	6	2	2	2	3	16	200	1	1	0.5 (W)	SM	Fair	Hawthorn with deadwood.	10+	C2
T745	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	6	2	3	1	1	8	200	1	1	0.5 (E)	SM	Dead	Dead, fallen tree laying in situ.	10+	C2
T751	Acer campestre	Field Maple	10	1	1	1	1	3	800	1	0	0.25 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead tree leaning to the north-east.	<10	U
T753	Fraxinus excelsior	Common Ash	13	4	4	4	4	50	400	1	8	8 (E)	M	Good	Tall tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T754	Corylus avellana	Common Hazel	12	5	3	3	4	44	240 270	2	6	6 (N)	M	Good	Twin stemmed tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T755	Fraxinus excelsior	Common Ash	13	7	7	5	5	110	150 300 300 300 350 350	6	2	2 (E)	M	Fair	Ash with stem cavity, deadwood and fungi present.	20+	B2
T756	Acer campestre	Field Maple	12	3	3	3	3	28	250 350	2	2	2 (E)	M	Poor	Tree which leans towards the east, fungi present, lots of ivy-limited inspection.	20+	B2
T757	Acer campestre	Field Maple	2	1	1	1	1	3	350	1	0	-	EM	Poor	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T758*	Acer campestre	Field Maple	11	5	5	5	5	79	100 150 250 250 250 300 300	7	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Multi-stemmed tree with ivy.	20+	B2
T759	Acer campestre	Field Maple	12	5	7	6	4	94	250 400 400	3	6	6 (W)	M	Good	3 stemmed tree with westerly bias, fungi present.	40+	A2
T761	Salix caprea	Goat Willow	12	4	3	3	7	55	400	1	7	7 (W)	M	Fair	Tree with basal cavity.	20+	B2
T762	Fraxinus excelsior	Common Ash	12	7	8	7	4	130	400 350 350 300 300	5	5	5 (N)	M	Good	Multi-stemmed ash with deadwood, fungi present.	20+	B2

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T763	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13	7	7	5	7	132	450 450	2	4	4 (W)	M	Good	Prominent, twin-stemmed ash.	20+	B2
T764	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	10	5	5.5	4	3	58	270	1	5	5 (E)	SM	Good	Easterly bias.	10+	C2
T765	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	7	2	2	2	2	13	180	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Good	Semi-mature hawthorn.	10+	C2
T766	Acer campestre Field Maple	10	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at 6m, small basal cavity.	10+	C2
T767	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	11	5	8	5	4	92	170 280	2	6	6 (N)	EM	Fair	Twin-stemmed ash, dead wood, fungal fruiting body on main stems.	<10	U
T768	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	7	6	6	6	6	113	250	1	3	2.5 (E)	SM	Poor	Slight lean east, some stem damage, occluding, deadwood.	10+	C2
T769	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	12	6	7	6	6	123	450	1	4	3.5 (E)	M	Fair	Slight easterly bias, deadwood and stem occlusions.	20+	B2
T770	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	6	2	4	3	2	24	100 100 150	3	1	0.5 (N)	Y	Good	Tri-stemmed tree with easterly bias.	10+	C2
T772	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	8	3	8	11	3	121	300	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Fair	Strong southerly bias, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T775	Ulmus procera English Elm	10	2	3	2	2	16	170 170	2	4	4 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead, twin-stemmed.	<10	U
T776	Acer campestre Field Maple	7	2	2	2	2	13	140	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Poor	Stem damage and occlusions.	10+	C2
T777	Populus sp. Poplar	14	4	4	4	4	50	620	1	4	4 (N)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T778	Populus sp. Poplar	14	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	41	550	1	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	Bifurcates at 6m.	20+	B2
T779	Populus sp. Poplar	14	2	2	3.5	2	17	530	1	3	3 (W)	M	Fair	Poplar which bifurcates at 5m, deadwood, ivy clad limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T780	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	9	3	3	4	3	33	290	1	4	4 (E)	SM	Fair	Some stem occlusions.	10+	C2

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T781	Populus sp. Poplar	12	2	2.5	2	2	14	300	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Fair	Early mature poplar with deadwood.	20+	B2
T782	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	10	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Early-mature ash.	20+	B2
T783	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	12	7	7	7	7	154	1000	1	4	3.5 (N)	M	Poor	Dead.	<10	U
T784	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	9	4	4	4	4	50	250	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Good	Semi-mature ash.	10+	C2
T785	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	12	8	8	8	8	201	850	1	4	4 (W)	M	Fair	Prominent oak with wide crown, ivy clad limiting inspection, dieback, poor form.	20+	B2
T786	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	4	33	500	1	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Deadwood.	20+	B2
T787	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13	4	4	3	3	38	400	1	4	4 (W)	M	Fair	Unremarkable.	10+	C2
T788	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13	3	4	3	3	33	450	1	5	5 (E)	EM	Good	Slight bias to east, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T789	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13	4	4	4	4	50	270	1	5	5 (N)	SM	Good	Unremarkable.	10+	C2
T790	Populus sp. Poplar	12	4	3	3	3	33	400	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	Deadwood.	20+	B2
T791	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	4	33	500	1	3	3 (N)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T792	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	3	28	500	1	3	3 (E)	M	Good	Prominent poplar.	20+	B2
T793	Populus sp. Poplar	12	2	3	2	2	16	400	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Ivy clad.	20+	B2
T794	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	9	5	4	4	4	57	400	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Good	Early-mature oak, good potential.	40+	A2
T795	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	3	28	570	1	3	2.5 (W)	EM	Good	Early-mature poplar.	20+	B2
T796	Populus sp. Poplar	13	4	4	3	2	31	450	1	4	4 (W)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2

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T797	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12	6	6	7	6	123	800	1	3	3 (S)	M	Good	Prominent ash, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T798	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	12	7	8	7	7	165	900	1	4	4 (N)	M	Good	Prominent oak, wide crown.	40+	A2
T799	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	11	6	3	3	3	42	450	1	3	3 (N)	EM	Fair	Northerly bias, some stem damage.	20+	B2
T801	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	2	3	3	24	650	1	2	2 (N)	M	Good	Prominent poplar, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T802	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	2	24	670	1	3	3 (N)	M	Good	Prominent poplar, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T803	Populus sp. Poplar	12	2	2	2	2	13	500	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Slight lean to east.	20+	B2
T804	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	9	4	3	3	3	33	500	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T805	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	7	3	3	3	3	28	500	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T806	Salix caprea Goat Willow	9	4	4	4	4	50	150 350 230 230	4	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	4-stemmed tree.	10+	C2
T807	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	8	3	3	3	3	28	380	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Ivy clad limiting inspection, growing on wall (through).	10+	C2
T808	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	9	3	3	3	3	28	200 400	2	3	2.5 (W)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T809	Acer campestre Field Maple	9	3	3	3	3	28	280	1	4	4 (E)	SM	Fair	Field maple with basal cavity.	10+	C2
T810	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	11	7	7	7	7	154	800	1	4	3.5 (N)	M	Good	Oak with wide crown.	40+	A2
T811	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	11	5	5	3	4	55	380	1	2	1.5 (N)	SM	Good	North-easterly bias.	20+	B2
T812	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12	4	4	5	4	57	360	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Ivy clad and some deadwood.	20+	B2

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T814	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12	5	5	4	4	63	380	1	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Early-mature ash.	20+	B2
T815	Populus sp. Poplar	10	2	2	2	2	13	350	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Some deadwood.	10+	C2
T816	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	4	3	3	33	600	1	3	3 (W)	M	Good	Prominent poplar in scrub limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T817	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	9	4	3	3	3	33	400	1	3	3 (E)	EM	Good	Bifurcates at 2m.	20+	B2
T820	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	11	7	7	7	6	143	450	1	2	2 (W)	EM	Good	Oak with wide crown, set within scrub limiting inspection.	40+	A2
T821	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	10	3	4	3	3	33	400	1	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Early mature ash.	20+	B2
T822	Populus sp. Poplar	11	3	3	3	3	28	420	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T823	Acer campestre Field Maple	8	4	4	4	4	50	150 200 200 400	4	1	1 (W)	M	Fair	Overrun with ivy limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T827	Populus sp. Poplar	13	4	4	4	4	50	500	1	1	1 (W)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T828	Populus sp. Poplar	13	3	3	3	3	28	200 400	2	5	5 (S)	M	Good	Prominent poplar in scrub limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T829	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	10	4	4	4	4	50	450	1	4	4 (W)	EM	Good	Early mature oak.	20+	B2
T830	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	9	4	3	3	3	33	350	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Good	Semi-mature ash.	10+	C2
T831	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	8	3	3	3	3	28	100 160 160	3	1	0.5 (N)	M	Fair	Mature hawthorn.	10+	C2
T864	Fraxinus excelsior	9	5	4	5	4	64	200	4	1	1	EM	Good	Cluster of four stems, predominantly ash.	20+	B2
G18	Acer campestre - Field Maple Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	M	Fair	Growing adjacent ditch.	20+	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G19	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Acer campestre - Field Maple Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	15	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mixed field boundary group.	20+	B2
G20	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Acer campestre - Field Maple Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	16	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Tree belt on field boundary comprising mixed broadleaved species, poplar occur in intermittent clumps, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G27	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	11	-	-	-	-	-	450 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G33	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Acer campestre - Field Maple Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	20	-	-	-	-	-	500 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	M	Fair	Woodland block of predominantly ash, bramble encroachment.	40+	A2
G34	Alnus glutinosa - Common Alder Salix sp. - Weeping Willow Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Bramble encroachment.	20+	B2
G35	Alnus glutinosa - Common Alder Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Tree belt on field boundary comprising mixed broadleaved species, poplar occur in intermittent clumps, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G56	Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Acer campestre, Prunus spinosa Common Ash, Pedunculate Oak, Field Maple, Blackthorn	14	-	-	-	-	-	400 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Large, well formed climax oak, ash with a lower/mid story of field maple.	20+	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
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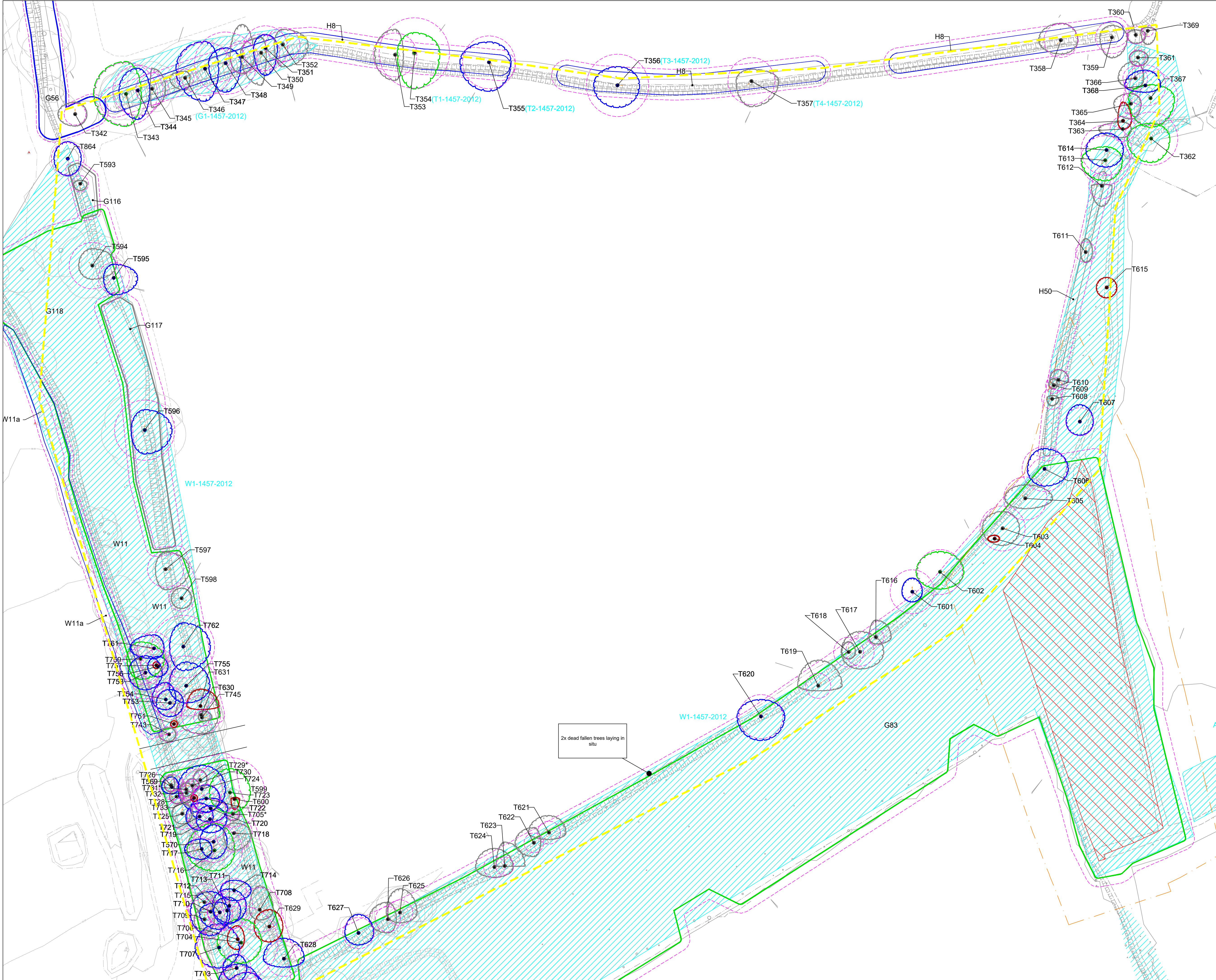
Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G83	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Populus canescens - Balsam poplar	16	-	-	-	-	-	300 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mature, aged woodland, various higher canopy, midstory and ground flora qualities, good collective worth.	40+	A2
G106	Acer campestre - Field Maple Prunus spinosa - Blackthorn	5	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Young poor quality trees beneath power lines.	10+	C2
G110	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Ulmus sp. - Elm Rubus fruticosus - Bramble	3	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mass of vegetation.	10+	C2
G116	Corylus avellana - Common Hazel Ilex aquifolium - Common Holly Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	5	-	-	-	-	-	150 (avg.)	-	0	-	SM	Fair	Mass of vegetation on ditch bank.	10+	C2
G117	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	5	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	0	-	SM	Fair	Small sporadic hawthorn.	10+	C1
G118	n/a	0	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	0.00	0.00		40+	A2
G129	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	9	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Good	Understory of young/semi-mature trees and shrubs.	10+	C2
H8	Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna Common Hazel, Blackthorn, Common Hawthorn	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Hedge, formed of hazel coppice with sections of blackthorn, runs along ditch.	20+	B1
H25	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Acer campestre - Field Maple Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	4	-	-	-	-	-	- (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Occasionally flailed mixed hedgerow section.	10+	C2
H50	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Acer campestre - Field Maple	4	-	-	-	-	-	100 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Good	Hedgerow section, side flailed.	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
W11	Acer campestre - Field Maple Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Prunus avium - Wild Cherry Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn, Corylus avellana - Common Hazel, Hedera helix - Common Ivy	10	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Aged wooded copse, linear form, ditches on east and west boundaries, ash coppice dominant, few aged maidens, even aged ash, some multi-stem, few thorn and maple, few butchers broom, open stand.	40+	A2
H8	Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna Common Hazel, Blackthorn, Common Hawthorn	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Hedge, formed of hazel coppice with sections of blackthorn, runs along ditch.	20+	B1
H8	Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna Common Hazel, Blackthorn, Common Hawthorn	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Hedge, formed of hazel coppice with sections of blackthorn, runs along ditch.	20+	B1
G35	Alnus glutinosa - Common Alder Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombardy Poplar Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Tree belt on field boundary comprising mixed broadleaved species, poplar occur in intermittent clumps, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Appendix C Tree Constraints Plan



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Notes

- This drawing has been prepared in accordance with the scope of RPS's appointment with its client and is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment. RPS accepts no liability for any use of this document other than by its client and only for the purposes for which it was prepared and provided.
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KEY PLAN (NTS)

Key

- Survey boundary.
- Hogwood development boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1
 - Category A - High quality
 - Category B - Moderate quality
 - Category C - Low quality
 - Category U - Unsuitable for retention
- Maximum canopy spread of mature tree estimated as a displacement of current canopy
- Direction of first significant branch
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Designated Ancient Woodland (as per Natural England ancient woodland inventory, via open data publication)
- Ancient Woodland buffer (15m offset) (as per standing advice produced by Forestry England and Natural England)
- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order. Bracketed number reference relates to the TPO Schedule.

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plans produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey provided by the client.

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked

rps MAKING COMPLEX EASY

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Client **Vistry Thames Valley**

Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

Title **Tree Constraints Plan**

Status **Planning** Drawn By **RC** PM/Checked by **DC**

Job Ref **5287** Scale @ A1 **1:500** Date Created **Nov 2024**

Drawing Number **701** Rev **-**

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Appendix D Tree Removal and Protection Plan

